

(b) **MAINTENANCE OF EXPERTISE.**—The Administrator shall maintain the Stennis Space Center's hydrogen expertise, fuel farm, and testing platforms so as to support ongoing activities associated with liquid oxygen-hydrogen rockets, including the Space Launch System, the Exploration Upper Stage for the Space Launch System, and any other Government and commercial vehicle that may benefit from testing at the Stennis Space Center.

(c) **TESTING CAPABILITIES AND PLATFORMS.**—The Administrator shall invest in future testing capabilities and platforms to support a range of hydrogen systems in—

(1) space systems (including in launch vehicles and spacecraft); and

(2) aeronautics research and development.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this division, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives a report that—

(1) identifies all current and planned NASA-funded programs and public-private partnerships that involve the research, development, and testing of hydrogen space exploration, space technology, and aeronautics systems, including propulsion systems, hydrogen fuel tanks, transfer systems, and integrated systems and vehicles; and

(2) describes the manner in which each such program or partnership is currently, or may in the future, use the Stennis Space Center's hydrogen research and development and testing capabilities.

**SA 1913.** Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 4411 and insert the following:

**SEC. 4411. EXCEPTION FOR WILDFIRE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS AND SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.**

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, are exempt from the procurement, operation, and purchase restrictions under sections 4403, 4404, and 4405 to the extent the procurement, operation, or purchase is necessary for the purpose of supporting the full range of wildfire management operations or search and rescue operations.

**SEC. 4412. SUNSET.**

Sections 4403, 4404, and 4405 shall cease to have effect on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SA 1914.** Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic secu-

rity, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title II of division C, add the following:

**Subtitle D—Preventing Future Pandemics**

**SEC. 3298. SHORT TITLE.**

This subtitle may be cited as the “Preventing Future Pandemics Act of 2021”.

**SEC. 3299. WILDLIFE MARKET DEFINED.**

In this subtitle:

(1) The term “wildlife market”—

(A) means a commercial market—

(i) where live mammalian or avian wildlife, or live wildlife species listed pursuant to section 3299A(2), is held, slaughtered, or sold for human consumption as food or medicine, whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(ii) that delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or protein sources are readily available; and

(B) does not include—

(i) markets in areas where no other practical alternative sources of protein or meat exists, such as wildlife markets in rural areas on which indigenous people and rural local communities rely to feed themselves and their families;

(ii) markets where the only live mammalian or avian wildlife held, slaughtered, or sold are species listed pursuant to section 3299A(1); and

(iii) processors of dead wild game.

(2) The term “commercial trade in live wildlife”—

(A) means commercial trade in live mammalian or avian species, or any species listed pursuant to section 3299A(2), for human consumption; and

(B) does not include—

(i) fish;

(ii) invertebrates;

(iii) other reptiles;

(iv) other amphibians;

(v) mammalian or avian species listed pursuant to section 3299A(1); and

(vi) the meat of ruminant game species—

(I) traded in markets in countries with effective implementation and enforcement of scientifically based, nationally implemented policies and legislation for processing, transport, trade, marketing; and

(II) sold after being slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions.

**SEC. 3299A. DETERMINATION OF RISK OF ZOOONOTIC SPOILOVER FOR CERTAIN WILDLIFE SPECIES.**

The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, in coordination with the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior, and the United States Agency for International Development, after public notice and comment, shall annually review, update as necessary, and publicly release the following:

(1) A list of mammal or bird species, if any, that the Director determines does not present any risk of contributing to spillover of zoonotic pathogens that are capable of causing pandemics.

(2) A list of reptile or amphibian species, if any, that the Director determines present any risk of contributing to spillover of zoonotic pathogens that are capable of causing pandemics.

**SEC. 3299B. STUDY ON RISK OF WILDLIFE MARKETS ON THE EMERGENCE OF NOVEL VIRAL PATHOGENS.**

(a) **STUDY.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Health

and Human Services, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study the risk wildlife markets pose to human health through the emergence or reemergence of pathogens. The study shall evaluate—

(1) the impact of physical proximity to and the role of human use of terrestrial wildlife for food or medicine on the emergence or reemergence of pathogens, including novel pathogens;

(2) the conditions at live wildlife markets and within the associated supply chain that elevate risk factors leading to such emergence, reemergence, or transmission of pathogens; and

(3) the methods by which the United States might work with international partners to effectively promote diversified alternative sources of food and protein in communities that rely upon the human use of wildlife as food or medicine for subsistence, while ensuring that existing natural habitats are not unduly encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the agreement under subsection (a), the Secretaries described in such subsection shall submit a report on the findings of the study described in such subsection to—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 3299C. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that global institutions, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and the World Health Organization (WHO), together with leading nongovernmental organizations, veterinary colleges, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), should promote the paradigm of One Health—the integration of human health, animal health, agriculture, ecosystems, and the environment as an effective and integrated way to address the complexity of emerging disease threats, and should support improved community health, biodiversity conservation, forest conservation and management, sustainable agriculture, and safety of livestock production in developing countries, particularly in tropical landscapes where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease spill over.

**SEC. 3299D. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support the availability of scalable and sustainable alternative sources of protein and nutrition for local communities, where appropriate, in order to minimize human reliance on the commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption;

(2) support foreign governments to—

(A) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife and raw or unprocessed wildlife parts and derivatives for human consumption;

(B) transition from the sale of such wildlife for human consumption in markets and restaurants to alternate protein and nutritional sources; and

(C) establish and effectively manage protected and conserved areas, particularly in countries with tropical forest hotspots for emerging diseases, including indigenous and community-conserved areas;